

Save paper, of course, but don't spill the beans to do so.

Men's suits cost \$250 in Germany. What must the price of women's hats be?

Vigorous prosecution of the war is the surest means of hastening a just peace.

If squeals and whines can hold the allies back the sacred soil of Germany is safe.

The bathing beaches at Osgend will be a bully place for Yank furloughs next summer.

The more retching the disposition of the Hun seems to get, the more peaceful it gets.

In other words, the submarine is like an Indiana mosquito, annoying but not seriously menacing.

Needles are so scarce that housewives may soon be unable to darn anything but the kaiser.

The old-fashioned dime novel didn't wait for a paper shortage. It merely died a natural death.

The influenza survey won't do you much good after you've got it. It may be well to remember.

Liberty motors are being used in liberty tanks for the liberty army that is to liberate democracy.

Austria is in the state of the man who wonders what will happen when he lets go the bear's tail!

Don't waste good paint, boys. You can't make a yellow man any yellower by painting him yellow.

A custom of carrying parcels without wrapping may help to make life a trifle harder for bootleg patronage.

Probably those former baseball players, when a new ship starts down the ways, cannot resist yelling "Slide."

The rumor spreads that butter is going to a dollar a pound, and, if it is so, that's about all that will be spread.

Dodging the selective service requirements is getting to be about as simple as climbing the pyramids on stilts.

Wooden guns were found among the German trenches around St. Mihiel. Evidently the toymakers have been put to work.

The Congressional Record is to be printed on ordinary paper, which will make it even more ordinary than it used to be.

The proposed course of golf training for soldiers may help them to develop a vocabulary that can fittingly be used on the kaiser.

It is well to remember that no aviator can do glorious things for his country on the gas that is needlessly burned for joy riding.

The German statesmen who never desired this war in the first place will be heard from more and more frequently as time goes on.

Governmental restrictions on building do not extend to character building, in which the government is engaging to a considerable extent.

In addition to the risk of hurting one another, the amateur hunters run the chance of wasting ammunition that is particularly valuable just now.

No doubt whale meat is good food. The only question is that of getting it to market on terms that will enable it to compete in price with catfish.

Every guinea pig must do his bit. That's the order from Washington's medical authorities, and it hits the pacifists hard, indeed.

In some parts of the country there is talk of the establishment of community kitchen, for drying foodstuffs. The experiment might be worth while.

President Wilson has been urged to free Ireland. His petitioners talk as if it were a trifling task that might be accomplished some nice morning before breakfast.

Even if the Spanish influenza was made in Germany, as some people suspect it was, that is no excuse for using terrorism in endeavoring to prevent its spread.

Kaiser Wilhelm said he would "stand no nonsense from the United States," and, singularly enough, it is not nonsense that he is standing.

The biggest mistake that any man could make right now is to stop producing munitions for one minute to listen to some pro-German talk peace.

A New York corporal was saved from death by a Bible in his breast pocket. Now let the ungodly come forward with the usual tale of a pack of cards stopping a bullet!

President Wilson may yet establish a style of diplomacy which will enable the man in the street to get the exact meaning of every sentence.

A Yankee military writer says the fall of Metz will end the war. Even if it doesn't, it's going to make an awful change in Metz's appearance.

ARMY KITCHENS SENT ABROAD TO FEED AMERICAN SOLDIERS FIGHTING IN FRANCE



The new Taft army kitchen has passed the rigid tests of the war department and have been sent in great numbers to General Pershing for the forces abroad. The kitchen can serve 1,500 men in one and a half hours. The photo shows a group of officers lined up at the kitchen.

WASHING CAR IS VERY IMPORTANT

Unless Work Is Properly Done Finish of Body of Car Will Be Destroyed.

COOL WATER HELPS VARNISH

Several Practical Hints for New as Well as Veteran Owners—Garage Gases Are Also Quite Injurious to Surface.

You can abuse the engine pretty consistently before it begins to complain. You can abuse the body or twice, and then you have no finish to abuse. The appearance of the car and the appearance of the finish are one and the same thing, and appearance goes a long way toward determining the value of a house, a horse or an automobile. The lack of washing and failure to wash properly will do more toward ruining the appearance of the car than any other thing.

The varnish of the new car is hardened and benefited by frequent washing with clear cool water. Mud, allowed to dry or freeze on the car, takes up all the oil from the varnish and leaves the finish streaked and spotted. Dirt is not the only enemy, for garage gases and even the atmosphere of some cities attacks the finish of the car which is not frequently washed. A single washing, done carelessly, will destroy the luster that careful washing has preserved for months.

Start Cleaning at Top. Start in by cleaning the top. Give it a good stiff brushing to remove the loose dust, and then either sponge it or use a soft brush with clear tepid water and castile soap. A chamomile skin kept especially for the purpose will hasten the drying, and of course the top is not folded back until it is thoroughly dry. About every other time it is a good idea to give the interior a little more attention than it gets from a stiff brushing.

Go over the leather upholstery with a woolen cloth dipped in clear water to which has been added a few drops of ammonia. If the upholstery is of cloth it can best be cleaned by sponging with water containing a little salt and alcohol.

Now you are ready to use the hose. Be sure to remove the nozzle and flow the water over every part of the body. This serves to wash off as much of the dust as is possible and to loosen the mud or ice or snow, so that with a little patience it can be floated off. In cases where the car is exceptionally dirty it is well to let it stand 15 minutes and then shower it again.

Take a soft, clean sponge, and following it with a gentle stream from the hose, go lightly over the body. If certain panels are grease-spotted, these should be separately washed with pure water and castile or other neutral soap, but with this one exception: Bar soap, soft soap or soap solution should never be used on the body above the chassis.

Cleaning the Chassis. Grease and road oil collect on the chassis, and their removal requires more vigorous treatment and separate tools. Special brushes will greatly facilitate work in inaccessible corners. The caustic action of an alkali soap is necessary for the removal of grease on the chassis, but even when used here it is advisable to employ it in the form of a soap solution made by dissolving a pound of soap in a gallon of warm water. The soap is, of course, rinsed off, and a hard stream may be used on the chassis to advantage, but it should not be directed against the

wheel hubs, for dirt may be washed in and reach the bearings.

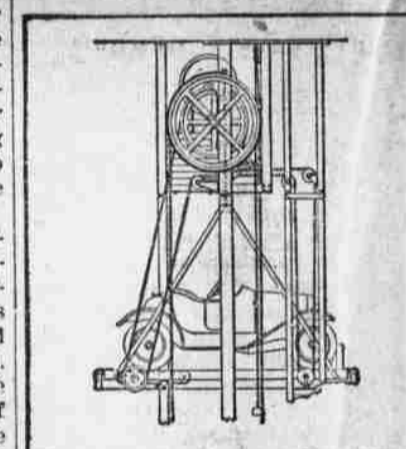
The chamomile used on the chassis is never touched to the body. On the body the water is taken up, applying a chamomile with a slight pressure, and not by rubbing it over the finish. Never drive your car into the cold atmosphere until it is thoroughly dry. Cracked varnish will be the inevitable result if you do.

AUTOMOBILE RUNS ELEVATOR

Invention of Pittsburgh Man Provides Means for Carrying Machine Up and Down.

The Scientific American in illustrating and describing an automobile elevator, the invention of J. O. Vogel of Pittsburgh, Pa., says:

"The prime object of the invention is to provide means on the elevator adapted to be brought into driving engagement with the driven wheel of the automobile by the running of the in-



Side Elevation, Parts Being Broken Out, and Part Shown in Section.

ter onto the elevator platform and thereby causing the elevator to ascend with the automobile thereon by power derived from the latter. The device is subject to the brake-control of the automobile in the descent of the elevator with the automobile thereon.

CAUSE OF UNDUE TIRE WEAR

Wheels Out of Alignment and Loose or Improperly Mounted Rims Are Troublesome.

It is generally understood nowadays that wheels which are out of alignment cause undue tire wear. Few owners, however, realize that rims which are loose or otherwise improperly mounted will have the same effect of causing excessively rapid tread wear. A loose rim generally makes its presence known by a clicking or squeaking sound. This is not always so, for occasionally a small stone or some sand may get in between the rim and felloe so as to prevent noise. The rim appears to be tight, but in reality is running out of alignment and wearing out the tire.

AUTOMOBILE SHOWS ARE OFF

Abandoned in New York and Chicago During Period of War to Conserve Fuel and Labor.

Abandonment for the period of the war of the annual New York and Chicago automobile shows is recommended by directors of the national automobile chamber of commerce, in a communication addressed to members.

The directors expressed the belief that holding the shows would be "inconsistent with the patriotic obligations of the country, which call for conservation of labor, fuel and transportation."

Signal Corps First to Use It

The signal corps was the first branch of the United States army to utilize the automobile in any capacity. This was in 1895.—Chevrolet Review.

ALLOW GENERAL WAGE INCREASE

Federal Authorities Recommend Advance for Those in Government Work.

GOES INTO EFFECT AT ONCE

Raise on Pacific Coast Amounts to Twenty Per Cent, and on Atlantic, Gulf Coasts, and Great Lakes Fifteen Per Cent.

The national labor adjustment committee announced that it has recommended awards of wage increases for anthracite coal miners and workers in shipyards, the first under a national policy for stabilization of wages for all labor, skilled and unskilled, employed on government work.

Simultaneously with the announcement regarding the ship workers the shipbuilding labor adjustment board made public an award conforming to the recommendations of the conference.

The revision of wages in shipyards includes practically all trades and is effective immediately.

Two great districts are created, one for the Pacific coast and the other embracing the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and Great Lakes. In the first, increases average 20 per cent.

In the second 15 per cent, with the basic rates for the principal skilled trades fixed at 80 cents per hour in both.

This decision will be reviewed every six months and further increases granted if costs of living warrant.

No changes in existing piecework rates are to be made until after conferences between representatives of the shipyards and the piecework crafts, to be held here this week.

The decision directly affects about 400,000 shipyard workers and the board believes they will have an indirect bearing on the wages of other workers in all parts of the country.

MINOR LABOR NOTES

Musicians at Stratford, Canada, have organized.

Mississippi unions have joined a state federation.

A labor paper has been launched at Portsmouth, Ohio.

Fire fighters at St. Joseph, Mo., have secured a 12-hour day.

Brewery workers at Trinidad, Colo., have secured a 10-hour day.

Women hosier workers at Dury, Ireland, demand a 12½ per cent bonus.

The Washington police force is to be filled from the limited service department of the National army.

Girl waiters made their appearance at the McAlpin, Waldorf and Claridge hotels, New York. They also started work as cooks, food-checkers, and hat "boys," replacing men who have gone out on strike.

The general strike committee of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, of whose membership 15,000 workers on boys' clothing went on strike at New York, announced that settlements providing for union demands of a 44-hour week and 20 per cent increase in wages had been effected with employers of about 1,000 strikers.

A delegate meeting of the engineering and shipbuilding trades was held recently at York, England, to consider what application should be made to the committee on production in regard to the next periodical review of wages. Three proposals were submitted to the meeting, and it was eventually decided to make application for an increase of 15s. (\$3.75) a week to all members.

Farmers from the middle western part of Canada are arriving at Vancouver, B. C., in large numbers to spend the winter. For this reason no labor shortage is expected in local shipyards, as the farmers are going to work as soon as they arrive. It long has been the custom of inland farmers to spend the winter on the coast as soon as crops are harvested.

Fuel Administrator Garfield refused to grant bituminous coal miners an increase of wages sought in connection with the plan for stabilization of wages worked out for the anthracite miners.

He held that the bituminous situation did not require wage increases. The bituminous mine workers, who are under agreement with the government to continue operations at the existing scale until the end of the war or for a period of two years, were told, through Frank J. Hays, president of the United Mine Workers, that existing information did not warrant increases for them as a part of the government's general plan of wage stabilization. The refusal to grant the increase now, it was said at the fuel administration, does not in any case close the door toward any information which may be submitted at any time.

Youngstown (Ohio) delegates to the Ohio Federation of Labor returned with the promise that a branch office of the state industrial commission for this city would be recommended.

A difficulty between the British food purchasing mission here and the egg inspectors' union of Chicago has been settled. The trouble was over employment of nonunion negro men and girls as candlers, and was settled by agreement to employ only union men.

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and Oscar Nelson, federal mediator, aided peace negotiations.

FOR BASIC EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Important Decision Handed Down in Case That Came From Wheeling, W. Va., for Adjudication.

Henry Ford, umpire in the case of the International Association of Machinists and the Wheeling Mold and Foundry Co., Wheeling, W. Va., has returned a finding granting the demand of the employees for a basic eight-hour day, with time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays, the war labor board announced.

In making the award, Mr. Ford said he believed the straight eight-hour day was better than the so-called "eight-hour basic day." The strain of eight hours' work is enough, he said, and hours should not be increased except under the most extraordinary circumstances.

Commenting on the award, Joint Chairman Frank P. Walsh said that the straight eight-hour day was being generally recognized as more satisfactory than the basic eight-hour day, and stated that Mr. Ford's decision would give impetus to the tendency for its adoption.

GENERAL LABOR NEWS

Wilmington, N. C., painters have organized a union.

Pullman car porters are to be replaced by women.

Street car men at Columbus, Ga., have formed a union.

Railroad Telegraphers' International has a membership of 50,000.

Carpenters at Vancouver, B. C., ask \$8.50 for an eight-hour day.

Salt Lake City, Utah, cooks and waitresses have been granted a nine-hour day.

Thousands of women in Japan earn their livelihood by working in the fields or on the docks, loading ships.

Hundreds of women are working as oxyacetylene welders in a large munition factory located in California.

New Haven (Conn.) bartender's union has secured a new agreement with a minimum rate of \$25 a week.

British engineering and shipbuilding trades unions have asked for an advance in wages of 100 per cent above pre-war rates.

The food committee of Enfield, England, has protested against no supplementary rations being granted to the women munition workers.

Investigation of the shortage of farm labor, said to have become serious in many parts of the middle West and other agricultural regions, to meet the emergency will be undertaken by a committee representing the larger farm organizations.

The appointment of Fred Hewitt, editor of the Machinists' Journal, as successor to the late Thomas J. Savage, to act as alternate on the war labor board for William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, was announced.

Although they had ignored an earlier request of the war labor board to return to work, striking pressfeeders, whose walkout resulted in the tying up of many trade and job presses in New York, have agreed to return to work and to abide by a decision of the board.

The striking street car conductors and motormen of the International Railway company at Buffalo ratified an agreement entered into by their officials and representatives of the company. Operation of the cars, began immediately, and the men left the meeting place at 1:30 p. m. to prepare their cars for regular runs. It was the twenty-third day of the strike.

An award of the war labor board in the labor controversy at the General Electric company's plant at Lynn, Mass., provides for adoption of the scale of hours and wages already approved at the Schenectady plant, wage changes to be retroactive to July 17, and orders the reinstatement of 12 employees discharged before a strike at Lynn last summer.

Application of the order barring women from employment as conductors by the Cleveland Railway company has been deferred from November 1 to December 1 by Secretary of Labor Wilson. The department of labor will frame a ruling that will guide employment of women in all industries, it is announced by A. L. Faulkner, United States commissioner of conciliation.

The wage dispute between the employers and employees in the Scottish printing and kindred trades was settled recently at a joint meeting of both sides in Edinburgh. Some time ago the employees' federation put forward a demand for a weekly increase of 10s. (\$2.50) for all workers in the Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Dundee districts. This demand was refused by the employers, who offered an increase of 7s. 6d. weekly to male workers and 2s. 6d. weekly to female workers. On a ballot vote this offer was refused by the employees. At the subsequent joint meeting, after a prolonged sitting, it was agreed to accept an advance of 10s. per week to male workers and 3s. 6d. (84 cents) per week to female.

What is claimed to be a world's riveting record was announced by Great Lakes Engineering works at Detroit, Percy Balcom, employed in the Ecorse shipbuilding yard of the company, finished 1,970 seven-eighths rivets in a seven-and-one-half hour working day.

A demand for a new wage scale of \$10 a week for beginners and a minimum of \$22 after four years' service was presented to the New England Telephone & Telegraph company by the telephone operators' union. The present scale is \$8 for beginners, with a maximum of \$16 after seven years' service.

TENNESSEE

Epitome of Interesting Events That Are Transpiring Over the State

Newbern.—The ban against public meetings, including public schools, churches and picture shows, in Newbern has been lifted here.

Dyersburg.—County Agent W. G. Wilson announces a competition for the corn and pig club boys of the county, to be held in Dyersburg Nov. 30. A special corn show in connection with the boys' show will be open to both men and boys, with special prizes for the men.

Nashville.—Arthur Bain of Camden, Tenn., charged with complicity in wrecking a bank at Wartrace, several years ago, was sentenced to five years in the federal prison at Atlanta. W. H. Hooser, cashier of the bank, is now serving on a five-year term, having pleaded guilty in 1916.

Johnson City.—Fire destroyed the main building of Milligan college here, causing a loss of \$35,000. Only one building remains, the girls' dormitory, and it is announced that the school will be continued. Among the student body are many from the student army training corps. Many of the boys were attending a football game and lost considerable of their personal property.

Knoxville.—A cablegram from Brig. Gen. L. D. Tyson to Mrs. Tyson confirms the death of their son, Lieut. Charles McGhee Tyson, and states that the body has been recovered and will be brought to Knoxville for burial.

Gen. Tyson, commander of the Fifty-ninth Brigade, Thirtieth Division, A. E. F., went to England immediately after signing of the armistice and made arrangements for having his son's body returned home.

Lieut. Tyson's death resulted from a seaplane accident off the English coast Oct. 11. Youngs Tyson belonged to the Royal Air Force.

Memphis.—By oversubscribing the United War Work Campaign quota for Shelby county by many thousands of dollars, Memphis and Shelby county have again attested their patriotism, raising \$331,689 for the activities of the war work organizations ministering to the soldiers and sailors.

The greatest campaign in the history of a free will offering in the history of the county practically ended when at their final meeting the team captains and team members made their reports.

With a quota of \$475,000, the 21 counties—including Shelby—raised \$553,654, an oversubscription of more than \$78,000 for the district. The quota of Shelby county was \$267,000.

Jackson.—Thursday was set aside to celebrate as centenary day by the Methodists of Jackson and of the whole Memphis conference. The centenary missionary effort inaugurated by the M. E. Church, and to commence during the new conference year, provides for raising \$35,000,000 for varied missions during the five-year period succeeding. Prominent laymen of the church participate in this movement, as well as all of the bishops, presiding elders, preachers and secretaries. Bishop James Atkins presided over the sessions of the conference, which was scheduled to be held in the First Methodist church. The Memphis conference is one of three conferences included in the episcopal district of Bishop Atkins, the other two being the North Alabama conference and the Tennessee conference.

The Memphis conference includes all the Methodist churches of the city of Memphis and of West Tennessee. There are in this conference eight districts, each under a presiding elder, as follows: Brownsville district, J. V. Freeman, presiding elder; Dyersburg district, W. C. Waters, presiding elder; Jackson district, W. D. Jenkins, presiding elder; Lexington district, J. N. Pickens, presiding elder; Memphis district, T. E. Sharp, presiding elder; Paducah district, L. D. Hamilton, presiding elder; Paris district, W. W. Adams, presiding elder; Union City district, W. W. Armstrong, presiding elder.

Memphis.—This city is to have a real birthday party. She is going to celebrate the passing of the century mark of her existence in May, 1919, if a movement fostered by the Hon. J. H. Malone finds the ready response in the hearts of the general public that it has already found in the county court, the city commission, Rotary club, Lions club, Kiwanis club and a number of civic welfare organizations before which Judge Malone has appeared and spoken of the plan.

Nineteen hundred and nineteen is not only the one hundredth birthday of the city of Memphis, but it is the centennial of the founding of Shelby county as well. It is, further, the one hundredth year since the laying of the first boundary line between the states of Tennessee and Mississippi. All of these things, and many more which should be of prime interest to all who love our home country, were told by Judge Malone in his addresses before the various bodies he sought to take up the centennial program and carry it on.